REMARKS

Claims 1-10, 13-20, 26, and 27 remain in this application. No claim was previously allowed.

Claims 1-6 and 26 are rejected as unpatentable over *Hetherington* (US 6,396,515) in view of newly-cited *Stepita-Klauco* (US 6,340,937). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Claim 1 defines a method for booting an application program, wherein that program and the operating system support a plurality of editing languages. The booting method includes determining whether a boot is the first boot of the application program, and if it is, then setting default language settings of the application program equal to the user interface language of the operating system. A subsequent boot of the application boot program thus enables the language settings previously set as default language settings for that application. However, if a boot is not the first boot of the application, the claimed method enables the language settings previously set as default language settings for that application program.

Stepita-Klauco discloses a method for mapping diacritical keyboard variations for entering text in various languages, using a computer keyboard not standard for a particular selected language. That reference discloses a plurality of defined language modules, each defining a distinct set of mappings, for each diacritical variation, to a replacement character on a keyboard, for the particular languages.

The rejection points out that *Stepita-Klauco* teaches user selection of a particular language module from the available language-specific modules, with respective distinct sets of language-specific mappings for a keyboard. If the user does not select a language

module, the program will assign a default language (column 6, lines 34-37). The reference also states that the default language module could be set up by the user while installing and setting up the program, or that it could be an arbitrarily-set language module or one "set by any number of other selection parameters" (column 6, lines 42-45).

However, *Stepita-Klauco* does not teach or suggest determining whether a boot of the application program is a first boot of that program. Moreover, that reference does not teach or suggest setting a plurality of default language settings equal to the user interface language of the operating system, in response to a first boot.

The rejection asserts that first-boot setting of a default language would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill, in the context of switching language requirements within a user interface as described by the principal reference *Hetherington*. However, this "obviousness" is not supported by an overall reading of *Stepita-Klauco*. That reference teaches a computer-implemented method for allowing the entry of text in any number of languages using a physical keyboard not specific to the chosen language. That method monitors a user's keystrokes, detecting multiple consecutive keystrokes of diacritical characters assigned to any predefined set of characters and then mapping the keystrokes to replacement characters corresponding to a different language (column 1, lines 66-column 2, line 5).

With that goal of *Stepita-Klauco* in mind, one of ordinary skill would not want to set the default remapping language to the language of the user interface, in response to a first boot of the keyboard remapping program. One may reasonably assume that the keyboard layout of a physical keyboard would match the user interface language of the computer operating system used with that physical keyboard, particularly with a laptop computer (*Stepita-Klauco*, column 1, lines 53-56). The person of ordinary skill would

use *Stepita-Klauco* to remap a physical keyboard from that user-interface language to a different language, so as to use that physical keyboard for entering diacritical characters in that different language. Modifying *Stepita-Klauco* to set the default language settings equal to the user interface language of the operating system, in response to a first boot of the keyboard-remapping application, would be pointless and self-defeating. Remapping keystrokes to the language of the operating system would, in most insistences, merely remap the physical keyboard to its own language, that is, to the user-interface language associated with that keyboard and the operating system. For that reason, one of ordinary skill would not have found obvious the method of Claim 1 and, indeed, would have avoided that method if proposed for modifying the teachings of *Stepita-Klauco*.

Accordingly, the Applicant submits that while one of ordinary skill might choose to combine the teachings of *Stepita-Klauco* with those of *Hetherington*, e.g., to permit entering text in different languages using any physical keyboard chosen by the user while changing user-interface display languages on the fly as taught by *Hetherington*, that hypothetical combination fails to suggest determining whether a boot of an application program is the first boot and, if it is, then setting default language settings of the application program equal to a user interface language of the operating system. This method is taught only by the present Applicant, not by the applied art. Accordingly, Claim 2 and the claims depending thereon are patentable over that art.

Claims 7-10, 13-20, and 27 are rejected as unpatentable over *Hetherington* in view of *Stepita-Klauco*, in further view of *Kim* (US 6,014,616). Those claims contain the same limitations discussed above regarding Claim 1, namely, determining whether a boot of the application program is the first boot of that program and, if so, then setting its default language settings equal to a default system locale of the operating system. For the

reasons discussed above, the method of Claims 13 et al. would not have been obvious over *Hetherington* in view of *Stepita-Klauco* and *Kim*.

Dependent Claims 26 and 27 add limitations to the effect that the default language settings of the application program are set equal to the user interface language, in response to determining a first boot, only if registry key values for the language settings of the application program are set to "Off" instead of "ExplicitOff". Certain application programs use the On and Off values for editing language to indicate that another application besides that particular application turned on those languages for editing. Thus, when the present invention turns on or off an editing language, the registry setting will be set to "On" or "Off". However, when the editing languages turn on or off using (in Microsoft Office, for example) the "OFFICE language settings" application, the editing languages are set to "ExplicitOn" or "ExplicitOff". (This background discussion is at page 8, lines 17-24 of the specification and provides the context for the overall combination set forth in Claims 26 and 27.)

Stepita-Klauco makes no mention of registry values or settings, and does not appear to recognize or support the above-described registry settings for "On/Off" or "ExplicitOn/ExplicitOff". The rejection of Claim 27 points to *Stepita-Klauco's* statement (column 6, lines 42-44) that "the default language module could be set by any number of other selection parameters" as support for alleged obviousness of Claims 26 and 27. However, a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 requires that the prior art teach or suggest the claimed combination to the skilled routineer in the art. *Stepita-Klauco* contains no such suggestion of the specific elements recited in Claims 26 and 27. For that additional reason, those claims define patentably over the applied art.

The foregoing is submitted as a complete response to the Office Action identified above. The Applicant submits that all claims in this application are patentable over the applied art and solicits a notice to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

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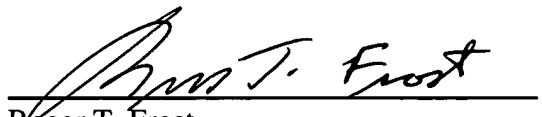

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